

BIG SOUTHERN INDUSTRY

FARMING AND STOCK RAISING IN SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.

Money in Cattle and Sheep—Business Methods Applied to the Various Branches of Agriculture—Favorable Outlook For Lumber and Iron.

[Special Correspondence.]

LYNCHBURG, Va., May 21.—James D. Tate is a representative man of this city who owns a farm of some 3,000 acres situated in Smyth county, a distance of 170 miles from here.

"I look upon farming," said Mr. Tate recently, "as a business proposition. To make money at it requires the same study and application as does any other enterprise or vocation. I hire a manager to superintend the work and direct the laborers on the farm."

"In the country directly surrounding Lynchburg only tobacco is raised. Out farther, however, we grow corn, wheat and oats and are large shippers of sheep and cattle. Where farming and cattle and sheep raising are combined the returns are very profitable. In fact, I advise young men to stay at home and cultivate the soil. Now that farming has become a science the chances for success are promising."

"Here are a few illustrations. Last autumn I bought some steers, having an average weight of 700 pounds, at 4 cents per pound, which made each steer cost \$28. These steers are sold for delivery in October. It is estimated that \$1 per month should be received for feeding and grazing. In other words, an advance of \$12 on the buying price should be realized on each animal."

"In October the steers will weigh 1,100 pounds, and if sold at the buying price of 4 cents per pound would fetch \$44 each. I would then be \$4 to the good over and above the \$12 mentioned. I expect to realize, however, 4½ cents per pound and should then get \$49 apiece for the steers. It should be understood that the profits in live stock are made by the increase in weight."

"There is also money in raising sheep. In February each ewe gives birth to one lamb. The young animals are sold for delivery anywhere from the following May to the first of August. Virginia lambs are, by the way, the finest sold on the New York markets. They should weigh at the time of delivery from 80 to 90 pounds and bring about \$4.95 each. The wool is worth 25 cents a pound, and as each lamb produces from four to five pounds there is \$1.25 added to the selling price, making about \$6.25 received for each."

"One trouble, however, with the sheep industry in this part of the country is that in the early spring the animals are hard on the grass. For this reason farmers prefer cattle to sheep, but keep enough of the latter to occupy waste land, especially that on the side of hills and mountains. This is the only use which can be made of land of this character."

This city is quite a lumber center. A recent conversation with Frederick J.

short leaf species, whereas farther south the long leaf pine is found. North Carolina pine does not reproduce itself, and the time must ultimately come when it will be no longer an article of commerce. I would not predict when the end will arrive."

The iron industry of Virginia is in a flourishing condition. There are now 12 furnaces in operation, one of them, the Dora, being among the best managed in the country. The Dora furnace is situated at Pulaski and during the recent industrial depression remained in blast, while others were compelled to close. The company owning it has paid dividends regularly.

WILLIAM R. BRITTON.

J. C. Kennedy, Roanoke, Tenn., says: "I cannot say too much for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. One box of it cured what the doctors called an incurable ulcer on my jaw." Cures piles and all skin diseases. Look out for worthless imitations. B. R. Wilson & Son.

SOME SUMMER HATS.

Styles Appropriate to Various Costumes and Occasions. [Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, May 22.—One would think that women would require that the very finest and most dainty of all the straws should be used for their hats, since they have the say about it, but no, the manufacturers send us the things they can make the most money on, while we women protest in vain. When we exclaim about the ugliness of the coarse and ugly straws, the dealers fall back upon the magic word "stylish," and forthwith women begin to find beauties until then unsuspected, and when the trimming is put on the result not infrequently justifies the manufacturer, as the trimming hides the ugly shape. Leghorn and fine Milan are costly, and a hat of these hand-made braids is too expensive for every woman, so the rough and coarse straws have almost taken their places. A novelty is shown in the Rajannes straw hat. This is made of Madagascar grass



ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER HATS.

and is shown in new shapes designed for yachting, cycling and golfing, and the shape is fedora, with some unimportant differences. This straw is rain proof, and it is claimed that it will hold its shape no matter what the stress of weather, which is a good thing, if true. These hats are all in natural grass color, though it must have been gathered at different seasons, for there are a dozen different shades, some of them a rich and warm brownish yellow. The Manila sailor hats and those with short backs are as pretty as one could desire for young persons, and they are trimmed with silk braid and rosettes. Some of the same shape have flower trimming at the sides, while others have ribbon in all sorts of fanciful designs. The best quality of the short back sailors have bows of blue polka dotted liberty silk, and this is combined with real wheat ears and sometimes with flowers or fruit. There are some faces that look better under this kind of a hat than any other.

The shirt waist has made necessary a hat designed expressly for wearing with it. This is of fine French chip and trimmed with an enormous lot of chiffon or mousseline de sole. Some have plain mull, and this has the advantage of being washable, a very good thing, as the dust is so apt to soil the trimming long before the hat. Right here I am going to tell of a clever thing a young girl did. Her pretty and rather expensive white chip was so soiled that she could not wear it, and it would not pay to have it cleaned and pressed, so she took some shoe blacking and painted it all over, and as soon as it was dry she trimmed it with the white mull, now washed and ironed, and she has as pretty a hat as any one. When she goes anywhere that makes a more dressy hat necessary, she fastens a great black chrysanthemum with a sunshine yellow center in with the bow of mull, and she has a reputation for being a good dresser, and it is all because she knows how to make the most of her things.

A bunch of cherries or some other of the fruits now so fashionable set among the soft mull or tulle twined around the crown of the fashionable hat makes a dressy affair of it at once, with very little cost. For quite young ladies there are some neat "Tam" crown hats, and they are trimmed with ruffles, drapings of mull, lace and field flowers. For children the coarse palm hats are oftenest seen and always

white. These are trimmed simply or otherwise, according to the special needs. There is no limit to the colors of the straw hats from sky blue to rose red and all the others thrown in free. And there is no limit to the trimming, for everything goes. The flowers are marked by their enormous size, and they look as if magnified, particularly the poppies and the chifon roses and chrysanthemums. These last are often seen in black with centers of bright yellow, but there are others in different colors, many of them such as would make the fortune of a florist if such could be. Foliage is often used alone to trim hats, and it must be admitted that it is really artistic, particularly when it represents the rich colors of autumn. The general trend of all the dress hats is toward the monstrously large structures worn in the days of which Sir Samuel Pepys tells us, but as long as they are becoming and don't cost over the value of a farm apiece we must not complain.

This forenoon I spent among the new gloves and other minor things belonging to woman's attire. The new hook lambkins are light in weight and thus suitable for summer, but they are not so very durable. The white washable suede will be the dress glove for all nice needs, for no matter how warm the day the best dresser would never wear a fabric glove any more than she would fly. Still there are some pretty silk gloves, cool and made with double tipped fingers, which makes them durable. They come in modes, tans and brown, red, black and white.

OLIVE HARPER.

A Penny Saved is a Penny Earned.

Economy is the lesson taught by this saying. It is true economy to take Hood's Sarsaparilla at this season because it purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood, and thus prevents sickness and puts the whole system in a state of health for the coming season. Every bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains 100 doses—positive proof that it is economy to take only Hood's.

Constipation is cured by Hood's Pills. 25.

The Savage Bachelor.

"They say," said the sweet young thing, "that a postponed wedding is unlucky."

"Who are 'they?'" asked the savage bachelor. "The women and the furniture dealers?"—Indianapolis Press.

When Weak, Weary and Wasted from kidney diseases, why not try Foley's Kidney Cure, a guaranteed medicine? 50c and \$1 a bottle. B. R. Wilson & Son.

Their Disposition.

"What was the disposition of those lemons I saw here yesterday?" asked the grocer of his clerk.

"The disposition, did you say, sir? Sour, sir."—Yonkers Statesman.

"I had stomach trouble twenty years and gave up hope of being cured till I began to use Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It has done me so much good I call it the savior of my life," writes W. R. Wilkinson, Albany, Tenn. It digests what you eat. B. R. Wilson & Son.

Choice of Perils.

"Clara, be careful what you do. A man told me that hair dye affects the mind."

"Well, John, you know very well that if I have to get gray I'll go crazy anyway."—Chicago Record.

"DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the finest pills I ever used."—D. J. Moore, Millbrook, Ala. They quickly cure all liver and bowel troubles. B. R. Wilson & Son.

If China can only keep that door open until the empress dowager gets out, it will never be closed again. St. Louis Star.

Things in China seem a bit quieter, but no one can tell what that terrible Dowager Empress An may be up to behind her prescription screen. St. Louis Republic.

Asthma in Worst Form Relieved.

Miss Maud Dickens, Parsons, Kans., writes: I suffered eight years with asthma in its worst form. I had several attacks during the last year and was not expected to live through them. I began using Foley's Honey and Tar, and it has never failed to give immediate relief. I recommend it to all those suffering with asthma. 25c and 50c. B. R. Wilson & Son.

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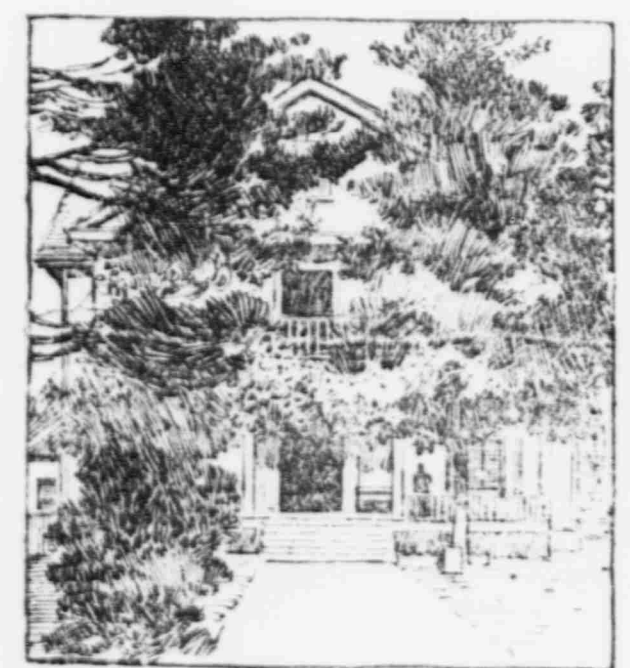
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SOUTHERN FARMING HOME.

Caulkins, editor of The Lumber Review, is recalled. He said: "About six years ago lumber prices reached a high figure and then receded. Low quotations prevailed four years, and then prices began to jump. During the four years of depression there was an average loss of 85 per 1,000 feet. During the past year, however, North Carolina pine has touched the highest figures on record. Virginia and North and South Carolina produce a variety of wood known as North Carolina pine. Most of the supply goes to Norfolk, where it is controlled by two associations. About 100,000,000 feet of North Carolina pine comes to the market yearly, and this represents about the maximum limit of production. The greater part of this lumber is sent north by boat to New York and surrounding country and to the New England states."

"Within two years an increasingly large export trade has developed. The North Carolina pine is sent to Europe and is mostly consumed on the continent. There is little pine grown in Europe, although in Sweden they have what is called spruce, but which is really almost identical with North Carolina pine."

"The pine belt extends pretty well over the south. In Virginia and the Carolinas the pine is known as the